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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures
Max. +30°C. Minimum +12°C.
Sun Sets today at 6.25 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5.7 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Spinjar
Hotel; Kabul Hotel; Shar-e-
Naw near Park Cinema; Kabul
International Airport.

VOL. III, NO. 128

KABUL, SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1964 (ASAD 11, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Prime Minister's Report To His Majesty On Drafting New Afghan Constitution

KABUL, August, 2.—DR. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister on submitting the draft Constitution to His Majesty the King, also presented a report to His Majesty.

In his report the Prime Minister recalled that when at the end of 1341 His Majesty, in accordance with a desire to bring about political and social changes in the country, entrusted to him the post of Prime Minister, the new government was also given the duty of revising and drafting Afghanistan's Constitution.

The Prime Minister's report stated that a Constituent Committee was accordingly set up in March 1963.

The Committee, over a period of one year, held regular meetings to perform its duty and to do so it also obtained the views of a high-ranking French expert of jurisprudence.

Finally the Committee prepared the draft of the new Constitution and delivered it to the Government. The Draft Constitution after being studied by the Cabinet Council, was turned over for further scrutiny to an Advisory Commission consisting of well-informed and knowledgeable persons headed by Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Afghan National Assembly.

The Advisory Commission after holding 20 sessions finalised, with certain amendments, the Draft Constitution and returned it to the Government. The document was again studied by the Cabinet Council and it was finally adopted at a Cabinet meeting held on July 27th, 1964.

"I have the honour", the Prime Minister's report said, "to enclose herewith the final draft of the new Constitution of the country for Your Majesty's information. As Your Majesty had announced in the Royal Proclamation of Feb. 10, 1964 to Your Majesty's subjects, orders may be issued to convene the Loya Jirga at a date and time which Your Majesty may consider suitable.

"I hope that the people of Afghanistan would organise and develop their national life under the leadership of their beloved Sovereign and on the basis of the new Constitution in such a way that the great hopes cherished by Your Majesty for the advancement of Afghan society would, by the Grace of God, be realised in the best manner".

In answer to this report a Royal firman has been issued by His Majesty the King directing the Prime Minister to take the necessary steps for convening the Loya Jirga.

Indonesian Leader Urges Expulsion Of British Consul

DIJAKARTA, Aug. 2, (Reuter).—Simpang Ginting, Chairman of the North Sumatra National Front, has called for the expulsion of Colonel J. A. Mackay, British Consul in Medan, capital of the province, because, among other reasons, he had displayed a "haughty attitude", the Antara news agency reported Saturday.

This Ginting said, was "too hard to swallow" for the North Sumatra youths.

Several demonstrations have been held in Medan protesting Colonel Mackay's presence in recent weeks.

Afghan-Jordanian Ties Raised To Embassy Level

KABUL, Aug. 2.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that in order to further strengthen amicable ties existing between the Royal Government of Afghanistan and Jordan the two Governments have decided to raise the status of their Diplomatic missions from legations to the Embassy level.

KABUL, Aug. 2.—The agreement of Dr. Karim Azkoul as Lebanese Ambassador to the Court of Kabul, requested by the Government of Lebanon, has been approved by His Majesty the King.

Panj-Amu Rivers' Power Output Estimated To Be 6 Times As Much As Aswan

KABUL, August, 2.—PRELIMINARY estimates made on the banks of Panj and Amu rivers show that there exist possibilities of building from 8 to 10 barrages with accompanying hydro-electric plants capable of a total power-production of 14 to 16 million KW or 6-times as much as the power-output from Aswan High Dam.

The Afghan and Soviet delegations which had gone to the Afghan-Soviet border for on-the-spot studies and observations have returned to Kabul.

Mr. Etemadi, the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and leader of the Afghan delegation stated that the long-range outlook of the proposed scheme, which will certainly lead to the further strengthening of friendship and co-operation between the two neighbouring countries, was very interesting and useful.

The members of the two delegations took boat-trips on Panj and Amu rivers and carried out a close survey of one of the sites of the dams to be built in future.

Mr. Etemadi also described as interesting the visits paid by the Afghan delegation to certain Soviet agricultural enterprises and the city of Dushambah, the capital of Tajikistan SSR.

He also expressed his appreciation of the reception that was accorded to the Afghan delegation in the USSR.

Explaining the agreement on the joint and multi-purpose exploitation of the waters and energy resources of Panj and Amu rivers, Mr. Etemadi said information available showed that explorations, being undertaken on the basis of the agreement reached by the two countries recently, would cover the course and banks of the rivers Panj and Amu along the Afghan-Soviet border and will include aerial photography and topographical, geological, hydrological, hydro-geological and seismographic surveys on different scales.

The purpose of these studies, he stated, is to procure full and comprehensive information for building irrigation and power-production installations, regulating the flow of water and etc.

60 Nations To Take Part In International Water-Study Decade

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, (Reuter).—The United States hopes 60 countries, including the Soviet Union, will take part in an international water-study decade starting in 1965. President Johnson's scientific adviser, Dr. Donald Hornig, said yesterday.

Dr. Hornig told reporters after a meeting with President Johnson that countries were spending billions of dollars on water projects and research, but the object of the decade was to make a coordinated study of the total hydrological cycle.

This would involve the establishment of stations and networks throughout the world to measure and track water from rain to the underground water table and eventually back to the atmosphere, a White House announcement said.

Dr. Hornig said the United States was spending about 70 million dollars although this amount would not be increased, some of the research efforts here would be oriented to what scientists in other countries would be doing during the decade.

Britain Asks ICC Members To Arrange Talks Between 3 Feuding Laotian Groups

MOSCOW, August, 2, (Reuter).—R. A. Butler said here Saturday that he has asked India, Poland and Canada to arrange a meeting of rival Laotian factions in suitable neutral territory.

The British Foreign Secretary told a 40-minute press conference before leaving for London at the end of a five-day visit of Moscow that he had sent a message to this effect to the Indian government. He was also in touch with Canada about his proposal.

He spoke at the conclusion of "frank and friendly" talks on Laos and other world problems with Khrushchov and Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister. Britain and the Soviet Union agreed during the talks to draw up a consular convention and increase cultural exchanges.

Butler told reporters he earnestly hoped that Britain and the Soviet Union would "find a way to continue our co-operation" over Laos.

"We have no British interests in Laos," he said. "We simply have an interest in not allowing this problem to spread into world war."

Anglo-Soviet co-operation in

Laos over the past 10 years had twice averted a real threat of war, Butler said.

On Soviet's threat, in a statement last weekend, to withdraw from the co-Chairmanship of the 14-nation Laos conference in Geneva, Butler said, "I sincerely hope they will decide not to."

The three Laotian factions are the neutralist, the right-wing and the Pathet Lao.

The Pathet Lao leader, Prince Souphanouvong, according to the New China News Agency Saturday, has called for "urgent measures" by Britain and the Soviet Union as co-Chairmen of the Geneva conference to stop "massive military attacks" on areas held by Pathet Lao forces.

In New Delhi official sources said India had not so far received Butler's reported request. The government wanted to study the request before commenting.

India is chairman of the International Control Commission for Laos whose other members are Poland and Canada.

Butler told reporters here that he will keep his contacts with Poland and India to try to arrange a conference of the Laotian parties.

EDUCATION DIRECTORS HEAR DR. ANAS ON SCHOOL FACILITIES

KABUL, Aug. 2.—Dr. Mohammad Anas, the Minister of Education took part in the meeting of the provincial directors of education yesterday to discuss ways and means of expanding educational facilities.

The Minister of Education said he was sure that such meetings are useful not only for solving educational and administrative problems in the provinces, but also as a medium of guidance for the Ministry in developing education in the country.

Dr. Anas compared the seminar to a school in which the participants learn from each other.

He made certain suggestions regarding the expansion of educational facilities in the provinces in accordance with the educational development plans.

The second part of the seminar of the provincial directors of education ended yesterday; the third and final phase of consultations will continue for a few days more.

Sultan Mahmoud Ghazi Returns From Trip To Afghan-Sino Border

KABUL, Aug. 2.—Mr. Sultan Mahmoud Ghazi, Chief of the Afghan Air Authority and Leader of the Afghan delegation to the Sino-Afghan Boundary Commission, returned to Kabul yesterday.

He was received at the airport by officials of the AAA and the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China.

Mr. Sultan Mahmoud Ghazi said in an interview that the members of the Afghan and Chinese delegations to the Boundary Commission met at Wakhjir Pass on July 6th, 1964 to begin topographical surveys and installation of pillars.

He said that the demarcation of the boundary-line is continuing in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality.

Mr. Ghazi stated that if fair weather prevailed the job of demarcating the boundary line would be finished within a month and the members of the Afghan delegation would then return home.

According to Tass the Soviet Union and Britain "are in accord that the achievement of an agreement on the non-proliferation of nuclear arms and the conclusion for this purpose of an appropriate international treaty would be in the interests of peace".

This is said in the joint Soviet-British communique signed in connection with the stay in the Soviet Union of Richard A. Butler, Foreign Secretary of Britain.

Both sides, the communique points out, "have again confirmed their conviction that the safeguarding of peace in the nuclear age is of primary interest for all states regardless of distinction in their political and social systems."

"The common goal therefore, should be patient and constructive talks, aimed at seeking a peaceful and mutually acceptable solution of disputed international problems."

A broad exchange of views on international problems had taken place. The sides discussed questions on which exchanges of views are now under way in respect to the consolidation of the United Nations mechanism for maintaining peace. They expressed readiness to take part in the further exchange of views on these questions.

Both sides have explained their views on questions of European security, including questions connected with a German peace settlement.

There was an exchange of views on the Laotian question. The sides exchanged views, in general, on the state of British-Soviet relations and discussed steps for the achievement of further progress.

The USSR and Britain have agreed that "talks, which were held in a spirit of co-operation and cordially offered a valuable opportunity to discuss questions of mutual interest and that it would be useful to maintain contacts whenever there is a chance for this."

R. A. Butler, British Foreign Secretary, returned to London yesterday.

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AUGUST 2, 1964

Improving Export Trade

The Minister of Commerce has returned from a trip to the Northern provinces of the country during which he exchanged views with trading communities about ways to improve Afghan export trade. One particular issue given prominence in the press concerning his activities in northern provinces was that in several places the merchants promised to pool-in their efforts and resources for launching companies and plants to increase and improve the export of products. It should be recalled that in addition to cotton and various herbs, other main exporting products of northern Afghanistan are carpets and karakul pelts.

That the merchants and producers of these areas have come together to improve Afghan export trade is a matter of satisfaction. The monetary reform launched in March 1963 was particularly aimed at providing incentives for producers of karakul, carpets and raw materials. That reform by itself did and will accomplish only a limited purpose. The remaining job has to be done through launching further efforts in improving the quality of Afghan export commodities. Part of the job is to increase the production of export items; but at the same time it is essential to improve the quality of these products as well. To do this of course the merchants and producers might take the initiative themselves. The government should provide them with advice and guidance.

For example, Afghan carpets and karakul pelts are undoubtedly among the best of their kind produced in any part of the world. But we are told that the only drawback causing their low prices at world markets has been that they are mishandled and not processed properly. Although the best carpets are those which are hand woven, at the same time we need to improve the raw material used in carpets through improving factories for dyeing and spinning the thread.

In other words, with further attention in the field of processing and handling of export commodities, the value of Afghan products will increase greatly in international markets. This job we think should be done by the merchants and

Ranger Moon Rocket Required Precision To Keep On Target And Send Pictures Back

BY DR. HARRIS M. SCHURMEIER

Ranger-7 had one, and only one, function: To take pictures of the moon and transmit them to earth. That it did.

All of Ranger's complex insides, the delicate maneuvers it made, the Cape Kennedy launching facility, three giant tracking and telemetry antennas, the computerized command centre in Pasadena (California), hundreds of scientists and technicians around the world: All of these were keyed to one objective: Picture of the moon.

In a sense, we tried to get the moon to "stand still" for its picture. This was accomplished by having Ranger do the "dancing," maneuvering, or what you will.

Ranger, developed by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) of the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, was equipped with six high-resolution television cameras designed to operate during the last 13 minutes of flight.

From a point about 1300 miles above the lunar surface where the cameras were turned on until the Ranger crashed onto the moon at a velocity of 5,850 miles per hour, the cameras took about 4,000 photographs.

Not all of the pictures are expected to yield scientific information on the lunar surface because exact lighting conditions on the moon are unknown.

The pictures were transmitted back to earth and received at the Goldstone, California, station of the deep space tracking network.

The television signals were gathered by two 85-foot diameter antennas at Goldstone and recorded on magnetic tapes and on 35-millimeter film.

The purpose of the Ranger photographic mission was to provide detailed information on the character of the lunar surface. Despite hundreds of years of scientific study of the moon, we still do not know what the surface is like in detail.

Our best optical telescopes can obtain photographs only of objects more than a mile in diameter. For example, what appear to be smooth areas on the moon might be studied with rubble and pocked with small craters. The Ranger's cameras are designed to provide the first close look.

The complexity of the Ranger

spacecraft and the stringent demands made upon the vehicle to achieve its mission make the Ranger project one of the most difficult engineering efforts in the space age.

The initial accuracy required of a lunar mission is seen in the requirements for the launch vehicle, the Atlas booster rocket and the Agena second stage.

These two stages must provide a velocity for the Ranger that can only vary by 16 miles per hour at the point in space at which the spacecraft is injected into a lunar trajectory. In addition is the requirement that the spacecraft be positioned within a cylindrically-shaped area in space 10 miles in diameter and 80 miles long. At velocities in excess of 22,000 miles per hour this requires a high degree of precision.

These requirements for precision continued throughout Ranger-7 flight. The spacecraft itself was commanded to perform activities and maneuvers in space that had to be achieved accurately for the mission to succeed.

First, its solar panels unfolded in response to an internal command. Then its attitude control gas jet fired in response to information from sun sensors, to turn the craft and orient the solar panels toward the sun. With this accomplished, the Ranger ceased drawing electrical power from its batteries and began to convert the sun's energy to electricity for the various electronic systems—computer, radio, attitude control and associated devices.

The Ranger's next task was to stabilize itself about its long axis by orienting its dish-shaped antenna towards earth. Until this time its communications were handled by an omni-directional antenna. But now communication from the spacecraft switched to the four-foot-diameter dish, which aimed its transmissions directly at the earth stations.

Before this transfer of antennas could be made, the Ranger sought the earth with a special sensor that reacted to the earth's reflected light. The spacecraft rolled about its long axis until the sensor "saw" the earth. When it did, it locked onto the earth's

image and, until commanded otherwise, kept the dish antenna always pointed at earth.

Ranger was now in its cruise mode, drawing power from the sun and constantly communicating information to earth on the condition of its equipment and instruments.

During this time a continual flow of tracking information from the three deep space network stations at Goldstone, Woomera (Australia), and Johannesburg (South Africa) was transmitted into computers at mission command centre at JPL. The actual flight path of Ranger was compared with the required flight path to insure an impact on the moon. It was necessary for the spacecraft to perform a midcourse maneuver to correct its path.

For this purpose the Ranger was equipped with a small liquid fuel rocket engine. First, the spacecraft changed its attitude and pointed the engine in a specific direction, fired the engine for a certain length of time, then again turned its solar panels to the sun, and sought and locked-on to the earth.

This maneuver is very critical. Should Ranger not have responded precisely to the commands, then it would have had little chance of striking the moon in the desired area.

Ranger-7 hit the moon within the centre of the target area. To achieve this high order of accuracy required near perfection in the performance of the spacecraft and the personnel on earth in the execution of the many required tasks.

The picture-taking sequence began when Ranger was 13 minutes from impact. The cameras first were commanded into an 80-second warm-up period and then into full power operation.

Recording of the pictures took place at the Goldstone tracking station on two separate recording systems to insure against any possible loss of the pictures. The pictures were then delivered to a team of five lunar scientists for analysis and evaluation.

Ranger-7 gave U.S. scientists the first detailed look at the lunar surface and is the first step in preparing for the day when the first man will step onto the moon's surface.

PRESS At a Glance

Both Anis and Isah commented editorially on Loya Jirga which His Majesty the King announced would convene on Sept. 9.

Loya Jirga, our grand national assembly, is the greatest example of our democratic spirit and unity of views and actions which are usually taken in the face of problems confronted with by the nation, said the Anis editorial.

Loya Jirga has had great effect on managing national life and strengthening governments established in the last two hundred years.

Loya Jirgas have always been guarantors of national and international interests of the Afghan nation. Now that the Loya Jirga is going to convene on 18th of Sumbula according to the will of His Majesty the King to consider and probe into the draft constitution of the country, the nation will in fact be confronted with a historical test in bringing about new reforms.

As it is mentioned in the Royal proclamation, three-fourths of the members of the coming Loya Jirga will be elected representatives of the people. The present members of the National Assembly, whose terms of office have been extended, will constitute half of the members of the Loya Jirga.

The remaining half will be directly elected by the people in the constituencies throughout the country. We are sure that our people will know their duties and national responsibilities with regard to the election of their representatives to the Loya Jirga.

People's representatives should be elected from those who have good reputations and qualifications.

They should be in the position to support the idea of democracy. In fact the task and responsibility of the members of Loya Jirga are very heavy and difficult because they are going to sign an important document which will affect the destiny of 15 million Afghans, said the editorial.

The same issue of Anis carried an article by Mr. Mohammad Akbar Panir under the title "Afghan Democracy." If it is deeply thought and analysed every society, said the article, regarded less of how small or big it may be, has its own characteristics which might be different from other societies.

Whenever a society takes the form of a political institution, it will try to keep its own characteristics, and the social institutions existing in the society will play an important role in this formation. As such, each nation tends to adopt such a system of administration which will adapt to the national traditions, customs and people's way of thinking.

Those nations which have imitatedly adopted the social and political institutions of other nations without any deliberation have not succeeded in applying the adopted principles.

It is this reason Prime Minister Mohammad Yusuf pointed out, that our constitutional system is a selective one and is not a mere imitation of systems prevailing in other countries.

Yesterday's Isah carried the message issued by Mr. Rishitya the acting Minister of Press and Information on the occasion of 36th anniversary of the founding of the daily Isah.

Mr. Rishitya in his message praised the services rendered by the paper in enlightening the public opinion.

Referring to the historical background of the daily Isah Mr. Rishitya said the paper is one of the oldest newspapers of the country and for the first time it appeared under the present name in the Pakhtia Province.

Mr. Rishitya described the role played by the daily Isah in correcting negative mentalities and creating a sense of unity and co-operation among the different classes as a positive and historical role.

Radio Afghanistan Programme

SUNDAY

1. English Programme: 8.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc = 19 m band.
2. English Programme: 3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 15125 kc = 19 m band.
Urdu programme: 6.00-6.30 p.m. AST 4775 kc = 62m band.
Urdu English Programme: 6.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4775 kc = 62m band.
Russian Programme: 7.30-11.30 p.m. AST 4775 kc = 62 m band.
Arabic Programme: 11.00-11.30 p.m. AST 11735 kc = 25 m band.
French Programme: 11.30-12.00 midnight 15225 kc = 19 m band.
German Programme: 10.00-10.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc = 25 m band.
The Programmes include news, commentaries, interviews, topical and historical reports and music.
Western Music
Sunday, 8.00-9.55 p.m. classical and light programmes. Friday 1.00-1.45 p.m. light programme. Tuesday 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes. Thursday, 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes.

Air Services

MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Amritsar-Kabul
Arrival-1515
Herat, Kandahar
Kabul
Arrival-1600
Departure
Amritsar-Kabul
Departure-0800
Kandahar, Herat
Kabul
Departure-0800
CSA
Athens, Sofia
Prague
Departure-0800
TMA
Beirut
Departure-1100
PIA
Peshawar-Kabul
Departure-1145

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20607-21122
Traffic 20159-24041
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732
Radio Afghanistan 20452
New Clinic 24272
D'Afghanistan Bank 20045
Bakhtar News Agency 20413
Afghan National Bank 23716
Airer 23716
Parwan Phone No. 20887
Bakhtar Phone No. 22619
Boo Ali Phone No. 23573

Pharmacies

Boo Ali Phone No. 23573
Asri Phone No. 24231
Stor Phone No. 20496
Shar-e-Naw Phone No. 20079

They Have Two Homes Now:

Afghans Get Unique View Of American Life By Spending One Year With U.S. Families



Returning AFS students are in a jovial mood as they arrive home after a year in the United States. They are, (front row, left to right): Mr. Mohammad Gul, M. Nadir Atash, M. Zahir Rosta, and Hadzullah Wardak. In back row are: Inayatullah Abawai, Said Mehdi, and M. Wali Haider. Not pictured: Aziz-ur-Rahman Rahmatullah Ghousi, and Abdul Wakil. Another 21 students leave Monday to continue the programme.

BY OUR STAFF WRITER
Ask ten boys and you get ten answers. But generally, they boil down to "friendship."

"The natives are very friendly in America," said one youth. "And the social life is something amazing," added another. "If three or four Americans get together, they form a club."

Some felt a slight inconsistency in America. While one student noted that "the American people are interested in world problems," another recalled that their geography was weak. "Many guys I met thought that Afghanistan was in Africa."

The wide variety of sports activities, and clubs impressed one student who lived near Hollywood. "I got to visit Hollywood several times," he said, "and saw a few movie stars, including Mort Sahl."

Other students remarked that they learned more about the system of government and what the American people think about various problems.

INTERESTING PEOPLE
"It is a great idea," said one, summing up the experiences of the group. "You get to see different schools, different people, live in a different kind of home, and eat different kinds of food. It also gives you an opportunity to meet many interesting people."

"I sure wish I could go again," said one of the boys, "but I know it's against the rules."

Selection and screening of interested candidates is handled in Afghanistan by the U.S. Education (Fulbright) Commission, which is composed of four Afghans and four Americans.

However, according to Theodore S. Gochenour, executive secretary of the commission, returnees in many countries organize their own chapters and conduct future competitions for the fellowships.

The AFS got its start during World War I as the American ambulance service on the battlefields. There was some money left over and one of the members, Stephen Galatti, suggested that it be used to start an exchange of college students with France.

The idea died out when the money was gone but the AFS was reactivated during World War II. The student exchange

idea was also set up again after the war and about 10 years ago, Mr. Galatti organized it as a permanent programme through voluntary contributions.

During the past five years AFS has branched out to many countries and now embraces about 2500 high school students. Since Mr. Galatti's death a few weeks ago, his son, Stephen Galatti Junior, is directing the operation.

"No Americans have come to Afghanistan for exchange," Mr. Gochenour said, "but it is hoped that a limited number might come here in the future."

Expenses are borne by community AFS chapters providing about \$ 700 per student for the Afghan fellowship grantees. Their American foster parents provide food and lodging for their foster sons.

TO LEAVE MONDAY
The 21 youths leaving Monday to begin their year in the U.S.A. are: Abdul Qadir, Ahmad Wali, M. Yusuf Salih, Ahmad Ali, Ahmed Reza Hushmand, M. Nawruz Rezabi, M. Homayun, M. Asif Sarabi, and Turyalay Arsalah, all of Ghazi High School.

Lal Mohammad, Azimullah, M. Naim, M. Karim, Nur M. Alam, Abdullah, Mohammad Saber, M. Saber, M. Naim, Wishwa Nath, Najibullah, all of Habibia High School.

KABUL, Aug. 2—The 30-man team of Afghan jurists, which had been sent to the United Arab Republic for observations and the study of the judicial system in that country returned to Kabul yesterday.

They were met at the airport by Mr. Moosa Shafik, the Deputy Minister and other officials of the Ministry of Justice together with the Ambassador of the United Arab Republic and members of the UAR Embassy in Kabul.

The visit of the Afghan team was made possible with the co-operation of the Government of the UAR.

The government will supply the force with maps and other information, including locations of dangers and impediments, which may be useful in facilitating its movements.

Afghan-Soviet Cultural Relations Developing Rapidly

BY PAVEL LUKNITSKY

In recent years the Soviet Union and Afghanistan have been actively exchanging delegations of scientists, writers, composers, artists and actors. The Afghans meet Soviet people with a great hospitality and we, in turn, receive with most sincere friendly feelings our dear Afghan guests.

The Kabul newspapers and magazines ever more often carry the portraits of Soviet writers and interviews with them, their sketches, poems and short stories. Our publishing houses have started publishing collections of poems by Afghan poets.

The traditions of Russian Soviet literature, which has always taken an interest in Afghanistan suffice it to mention the talented works by L. Reiser, L. Nikulin, O. Erberg, and N. Tikhonov are successfully developing in the literatures of the Central Asian Republics.

One of the ripe fruits of this development is the collection "Afghan Meetings" by Turkmen poet Anna Kovsova.

The poems are devoted to the Afghan's struggle for freedom and their unquenchable striving for progress and prosperity, their ways of life, customs and spiritual world.

One of the best poems in the book is "The Obelisk of Freedom" splendidly expressing the author's admiration of the proud Afghan people who upheld their independence in the struggle against the imperialists.

Very expressive is the poem "The Afghan Flag." The poet has found vivid images to explain the symbolic meaning of the three colours of the flag of Afghanistan—the red, symbolising the blood spilt by the people when fighting for freedom; the black, the sign of mourning for the loss of life in the fighting; and the green, denoting the country's progress.

The good, truly poetic collection of the Turkmen poet is all permeated with sincere love of the Afghan people. For the poet, Afghanistan is in no way an exotic country—its history, nature, culture and songs are near and dear to the Soviet poet-internationalist (APN).

Peace In Cyprus

(Contd. from page 2)
other government premises, or the stationings of units therein, is not included in the "freedom of movement." It stated that "for such entry the consent of the government is a prerequisite."

DIFFERENT INTERPRETATION
That the Secretary-General—the other signatory of the status of forces agreement—has a different interpretation is indicated by his statement that the holding up and searching of UN vehicles and convoys at roadblocks is "in contravention of the Status agreement."

The status agreement was concluded March 31 through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the Foreign Minister of Cyprus. Paragraph 32 of the agreement reads, in full, as follows:

FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT
"The force and its members together with its service vehicles, vessels, aircraft and equipment shall enjoy freedom of movement throughout Cyprus. Wherever possible the commander will consult with the government with respect to large movements of personnel, stores or vehicles on roads used for general traffic."

The government will supply the force with maps and other information, including locations of dangers and impediments, which may be useful in facilitating its movements.

Ranger's Success Hailed By Johnson As Victory For International Cooperation

WASHINGTON, August 2, (Reuter).—

PRESIDENT Johnson Saturday hailed America's successful moon photography mission as a "victory for peaceful, civilian international co-operation."

Speaking to scientists who directed the Ranger-7 moon shot which brought back more than 100 pictures of the planet's surface, the President thanked other nations which participated with the United States in its space programmes.

He was shown some of the moon pictures by Dr. William H. Pickering, New Zealand-born Director of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, and Dr. Homer Newell, Assistant Administrator for space science.

He asked whether they thought the depression which followed the launching of the Soviet sputniks should be replaced by optimism. Dr. Newell replied "this country does not seem to have its head in any means."

The President asked if they felt it was desirable to get men on the moon as soon as possible.

Both scientists replied that it was necessary for the maintenance of U.S. leadership in Western world.

The President asked if they thought the United States could be first in the world and second in space. "I don't think so," Dr. Pickering said. Space was the next domain in which world leadership must be exercised.

Dr. Newell said that in the area of manned space there were ample opportunities for landing a man on the moon.

Pointing to what he termed "big stars little craters" shown in one picture Dr. Newell said the existence indicated there was a deep layer of dust on the moon's surface.

There was fear of the existence of a deep layer of dust, estimated to be as thick as 1,000 feet, by some scientists, prior to the mission, Dr. Newell said.

The Soviet Government newspaper Pravda congratulated America on her moonshot success, but noted the most effective way of achieving the moon's surface would be to put artificial satellites into orbit around it.

The photographs were an "important contribution to the study of the lunar surface, and especially interesting because they would help to show whether the sea of clouds where Ranger crashed was suitable for a future 'soft' landing by a manned space vehicle," it said.

But much remained to be done.

AP report says scientists took a second task Saturday at the Ranger-7 photos of the moon—then hope may unlock centuries-old lunar secrets.

But one big question seems not settled: the future of the scientists and engineers much criticised in the past for six consecutive failures in the 200 million dollar Ranger programme.

After Ranger-6 hit the moon but failed to return pictures last February, James E. Webb, Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said there were definite faults in the design of Rangers and in their test procedures prior to launch. He ordered a thorough investigation. Laboratory operations were overhauled, executives called on the carpet and department heads shifted.

There were reports that the newly appointed deputy director, retired air force Maj. Gen. Alvin R. Lueddecke, would order even more drastic changes if Ranger-7 failed.

After its success became known, Laboratory Director William H. Pickering seemed jubilantly confident when he promised that two more Rangers would be fired

early next year.

Scientists' quick first study of the pictures indicated that the sea of clouds—dusty dry, like all the moon's so-called seas—would be a suitable area for the landing of men.

That was one big reason for Ranger's mission. Earthbound telescope would not show close details of the moon's surface.

Most pictures showed a flat there with craters of varying sizes.

The photos indicated that some seem to have been made when big chunks of rock landed in the moon's dusty surface, possibly fragments of giant meteorites which carved their own bigger craters farther away.

The fact that the smaller chunks showed in the craters they made indicated that lunar dust which some have speculated might be as much as 1,000 feet deep—is probably only a foot or so deep.

Rangers 8 and 9 will have the same goals as Ranger-7—taking close-up photographs of the moon in the final minutes before impact. Their target areas have not yet been selected, but the excellent quality of the photographs just obtained indicates other possible sites for manned moon landing later in this decade will be investigated.

SUBANDRIO TO VISIT HAGUE NEXT YEAR

DJAKARTA, Aug. 2, (Reuter).—Dr. Joseph Luns, Dutch Foreign Minister, said here Saturday Dr. Subandrio, his Indonesian counterpart, would visit the Hague next year to review the development of relations between the two countries.

The two ministers completed a week of discussions here yesterday and said in a joint communiqué that technical talks between Holland and Indonesia would continue in the Hague next September.

The communiqué made little reference to the controversial question of compensation for Dutch businesses confiscated in Indonesia.

The communiqué said the two countries had agreed to raise their diplomatic representation to ambassador level.

Holland was prepared to send experts to Indonesia, receive trainees and finance bilateral projects, while Indonesia would send guest professors to Holland and receive Dutch scholars for specialised studies.

The two sides had agreed to discontinue as soon as possible discrimination in their financial and economic relations, which would open up the possibility of further economic cooperation.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Aug. 2.—The annual summer ball was held at the British Embassy last night. The function was attended by some Cabinet members, high ranking officials, Diplomatic Corps and some other friends of British Embassy in Kabul.

KABUL, Aug. 2.—The Bulgarian Parliamentary Delegation visited Salang yesterday morning. They returned to Kabul the same afternoon.



KABUL, August, 2.—On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of People's Liberation Army of China, Colonel Pan Kan military attache of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China gave a reception at the Chinese Embassy last evening.

The function was attended by General Khan Mohammad, the Minister of National Defence, some other cabinet members, high ranking civil and military officials and some members of the diplomatic corps in Kabul.

Picture shows General Khan Mohammad greeted by colonel Pan Kan.

Chinese General Warns About Grave S.E. Asia Situation

PEKING, Aug. 2, (Reuter).—China's military chief senior General Lo Jui-Chang, warned in a speech here Saturday that the situation in South-east Asia was "at an exceedingly critical juncture."

General Lo, Chinese Vice-Premier and Chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army, was speaking at a reception to celebrate the 37th anniversary of the founding of the army.

He said, according to the New China News Agency, that China, Vietnam and Laos were "neighbours as closely related as lips and teeth."

He praised "patriotic armed struggle waged by the people in South Vietnam against US imperialism" and the struggle of the Laotian people to safeguard peace and neutrality and to "oppose violation of the Geneva agreements by US imperialism and its lackeys."

The Chinese people, he added, would not stand idle by while US imperialism extended its "aggressive war against Vietnam and other parts of Indonesia."

Speaking of "the iron fist" of the Chinese people, he said "the laws of US imperialism" stretching into Southeast Asia would be "chopped off" if the war were further extended.

Chinese Diplomat Leaves U.S. Embassy Voluntarily After Asking Asylum

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, (Reuter).—The State Department said Saturday that the Chinese diplomat Tung Chi-ping, who was granted temporary asylum in the US embassy in Burundi, had left the embassy voluntarily.

Tung, Assistant Cultural Attache at the Chinese embassy in Bujumbura, the Burundi capital, disappeared from the US embassy there last Wednesday.

The State Department spokesman said Saturday that the 24-year-old diplomat had voluntarily sought assistance in obtaining asylum and this was given by the US to protect him.

The spokesman added: "He has now left the embassy by his own choice."

Soviet Marshal Condemns Recent US-NATO Pact

MOSCOW, Aug. 2, (Reuter).—The Supreme Commander of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation forces, Marshal of the Soviet Union A.A. Grechko, has condemned the recent U.S.-NATO nuclear agreement as "a step in a dangerous direction," the Soviet news agency Tass reports.

Under the agreement the United States planned to hand over to members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation at its discretion "the information necessary for the implementation of joint plans of waging nuclear war," he told the newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda in an interview.

Article six of the agreement provided for the U.S. government to "transmit also any other atomic information to other countries at its own discretion," he said.

So the Americans, whether they wanted to or not, were going to help certain countries build their own national nuclear weapons.

"Facts show," the Marshal added, "that the U.S. and the other NATO powers are making one concession after another to the importunities of the West German militarists."

The joint armed forces of the countries of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation are capable of carrying any encroachment on the peaceful life of the peoples. We possess the most modern and perfect weapons," he said.

"The joint command of the armies of the Warsaw Treaty countries is taking and will take all the necessary measures to ensure the security and to maintain high combat readiness of the allied troops."

Pakistan International Airlines

Announce with pleasure that with effect from 28th July, 1964 they will function from their new office in the Pash-tany Tejaraty Bank Building ground floor.

Patrons are requested to contact PIA for enquiries and reservations at the new address.

Telephone numbers:
22155-22166-22855-22866

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film: **THE LAST SUNSET** starring: Rock Hudson, Kirk Douglas and Dorothy Malone.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film: **GAHRANA**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film: **BOND STREET**.

ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7 p.m. Indian film: **MR. SAMPAT**.

Dr. Verwoerd's Two Advices To Britain

BALFOUR, Transvaal, Aug. 2, (Reuter).—Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd, South African Prime Minister, said here last night Britain should stop allowing non-whites by their thousands into its midst if it wanted to remain proud of its nationhood.

Dr. Verwoerd, who was addressing a political meeting in this town, 50 miles southeast of Johannesburg, said Britain had appealed in public to the government of the republic, as a so-called friendly gesture, to lessen the sentences passed at the Rivonia trial.

At this trial Nelson Mandela and seven others were convicted of sabotage and plotting violent revolution and were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Dr. Verwoerd said that seeing Britain was such a great friend of South Africa he also wanted to do his duty as a friend of Britain by giving it some sound advice on two points.

The first point was that they should be careful about the immigration of non-whites into Britain.

He said Britain was a proud nation who had rendered great services to the world, but if Britain wanted to remain proud of its own nationhood, it should stop allowing non-whites by their thousands into their midst.

By doing that they were making a bastard race of themselves. "They might not realise that now as we do in South Africa, but I can assure them that it will one day be the source of many difficulties for the British people," Dr. Verwoerd said.

His second advice was not to allow the Commonwealth become a tool of Afro-Asia members.

KABUL, Aug. 2.—Mr. Herman Strauss, Chief of CARE-Medico in Afghanistan held a reception at Kabul Hotel last night honouring Dr. Earl-N. Hillstrom the visiting world wide Director of CARE-Medico. The function was attended by some Cabinet members, high ranking officials of some ministries, the US Ambassador at the Court of Kabul and members of CARE-Medico team in Kabul.

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A large three storied building containing forty rooms, ten bathrooms near "Hajjari-Najjari Factory" on Darulaman Avenue is ready for rent. Contact: "Tasfia Hajjari-Najjari" Afzal market. Tele. 24706